



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Though there is no country in the world so much favored with *legal reviews* as Germany, a new one has lately been issued from Munich by Bluntschli and Pözl, under the title of *Kritische Ueberschau*, etc., a critical survey of German jurisprudence and legislation.

It is well agreed at this day that jurisprudence has need equally of the aid of history and philosophy. The exercise of this double way of studying law has produced the most satisfactory results. The great question now is, how to give the works and labors of both philosophers and historians a practical direction, to elucidate and perfect that system of common law, that *jus gentium*, to which the systems of all nations are approximating.

The *Review of Munich* has an able article reviewing Kemble's work on the Saxons. The author, Conrad Maurer, gives in it an interesting *resumé* of all that we know of Anglo-Saxon civilization. He is a competent judge. He has thoroughly searched the origin of the German law in the institutions of the northern nations, and especially among the Scandinavians. His recent work on the history of Iceland exhibits a rich mine to be worked out.

---

PRINCIPLES OF THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY; intended as a first book for the use of students in conveyancing. By JOSHUA WILLIAMS, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister at Law. Second American, from the fourth English edition, with Notes and references to American decisions, by William Henry Rawle, author of a treatise on Covenants for Title. Philadelphia: T. & J. W. Johnson & Co., law booksellers and publishers, 197 Chestnut street. 1857.

We regard it as very creditable to the publishers of American reprints of English books, that they generally present them to the profession with copious annotations, referring to the American cases, by American annotators of established reputation and unquestioned ability. This little, unpretending volume contains, in a succinct shape and elementary form, careful discussions on some of the most abstruse learning the bar is called upon to consider and advise upon. The severity and forbidding aspect of the older treatises on Realty have disheartened many a student, who, had he had such a book as Williams' placed in his hands, would easily have encountered, in his subsequent studies, Coke's Littleton. The notes of Mr. Rawle have greatly enhanced the value of the original book. They

are conceived and executed in the same spirit as the book itself, and we can do the student no greater favor than to send him to these able annotations for stores of instruction.

---

A TREATISE ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS, AND RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES EX CONTRACTU. By C. G. ADDISON, Esq., of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law. Second American, from the fourth London edition, with notes and references to American decisions, by Edward Ingersoll. Philadelphia, 1857: R. H. Small. pp. 1264.

Mr. Addison's treatise on contracts is by far the most useful English book on this branch of the law. It is better arranged, more thorough, and comprehends a wider range of subjects than that of the late Mr. Chitty; and it is more adapted to the necessities of the practising lawyer than Mr. Smith's otherwise invaluable lectures. Mr. Addison treats in the first place of the principal contracts with respect to real and personal estate, viz: The contracts of sale, and mortgage, pledge, and other species of hypothecation; those of the letting and hiring of property, and with labor, services, and carriage, at land and by sea; and of the other kinds of bailment, those of insurance, agency, suretyship, marriage, partnership, incorporation, association and the like. The interpretation and construction of contracts, and the rights of action to which they give rise, and the effect of assignment, novation, substitution, bankruptcy, and death, upon those rights, are then considered. The discussion of the release, discharge, and satisfaction of contracts, and the method of compelling their performance at law and in equity, as well as of the doctrines of lien, set-off, merger, and of the limitation of actions, concludes the book. A vast body of law is thus collected in a compact and convenient form, and, we may add, stated always with clearness and accuracy.

We cannot, indeed, consider this work as belonging to the highest order of text books. It is, we must admit, little more than a skilful condensation of the multitudinous decisions and statutes in England on the subjects of which it treats; and these latter are rather aggregated together by the author, than developed through and in any natural or coherent connection. There is a lack of that scientific method, that systematic discussion of principles which the law of contracts demands, but which it unfortunately